

United States Department of Agriculture

FOOD, DRUG, AND INSECTICIDE ADMINISTRATION

NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

[Given pursuant to section 4 of the food and drugs act]

15551-15600

[Approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., October 3, 1928]

15551. Misbranding of Kentos. U. S. v. 14 Cases of Kentos. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21662. I. S. No. 11122-x. S. No. C-5352.)

On March 1, 1927, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 cases of Kentos, at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kentos Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., on or about February 7, 1927, and had been transported from the State of California into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "For Pyorrhea * * * Use full strength * * * For General Use—As * * * preventive, dilute 1 part * * * with 5 parts water and use while brushing teeth;" (carton) "Pyorrhea * * * For the Teeth and Gums * * * For all unhealthy conditions of the Oral Cavity * * * Pyorrhea * * * For Pyorrhea—Use full strength Swish liquid between teeth. Let it penetrate affected parts for two full minutes. For General Use—As an antiseptic and preventative, dilute 1 part Kentos with 5 parts water and use while brushing teeth. Dilute in like manner and use as gargle to relieve tonsillitis. Use full strength in canker and cold sores. * * * Will positively check and relieve Pyorrhea Alveolaris (Riggs' Disease) immediately. Marvelously healing and beneficial to tender, bleeding, inflamed gums, cold sores, canker sores, bad breath and all disorders of the Oral Cavity. * * * in the treatment of Oral Diseases. * * * used successfully * * * in conjunction with the Kentos Technic for the most stubborn cases of Pyorrhea Alveolaris. * * * A strong oxidizing agent, employed in solution as an antiseptic and deodorizing application to foul ulcers, canker and ozena. * * * Used as a mouth wash and gargle, in Ulcerative Stomatitis and Follicular Pharyngitis. * * * local astringent in solution in the treatment of indolent ulcers and various skin diseases. * * * Locally is styptic, astringent, and milding escharotic; employed as a hemostatic. * * * as a mouth wash in Aphthous Stomatitis;" (circular) "exceptional bactericide and pyostatic. * * * Teeth—gums—mucous membrane and throat * * * a powerful bactericide * * * has proved its specific value and efficacy in the treatment of oral sepsis in general and particularly pyorrhea alveolaris. * * * probably more effective than any antiseptic on the market today. It kills germs without harming flesh tissue, if properly used. * * * Areas which are acutely inflamed, or in which intensive soreness is present, would need a very weak dilution * * * the mouth contains germs at all times. In order to stay well, use Kentos to kill these deadly destroyers of life tissue * * * Bad Breath * * * Bleeding Gums * * * Boils, Carbuncles * * * On open wound * * * Catarrhal Conditions * * * Chancre and Chancroids * * * This aborts spread of the lesion and cessation of exudate and soon gives a clean, wholesome appearance to the wound. Cervitis * * * Colds * * * Cuts,

Wounds * * * Diphtheritic Throat * * * Domestic Animals * * *
 to thoroughly cleanse any wound. This will keep wound clean and kill all
 germs. Eczema * * * Focal Abscess * * * 'Gum Boils' * * *
 Leucorrhea * * * Mouth Cankers * * * Phagadenic Gingivitis
 (Trench Mouth) * * * Pharyngitis * * * Pus Pockets * * *
 Pyorrhea Alveolaris * * * Quinsy * * * Stomatitis (Canker Sores)
 * * * Syphilitic Lesions of the Mouth * * * Tonsillar Abscess * * *
 Tonsillitis. * * * Tooth Brushes:—Use * * * on tooth brush to keep
 it in sterile condition. Vincent's Angina."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium chlorate, volatile oils, and water. It contained no copper, manganese, or boron compounds.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded, in that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic values and effects of the said article, borne on the labels, were false, in that the said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed in the representations above set forth. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the representations made on the labels were misleading in that no permanganate of potash, sulphate of copper, or borate of soda were present as ingredients in the said article.

On January 30, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15552. Adulteration and misbranding of mineral water. U. S. v. 9 Cases of Stafford Bo-Go-Ha-Ma Water. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22128. I. S. No. 16117-x. S. No. 174.)

On or about November 8, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 9 cases of Stafford Bo-Go-Ha-Ma water, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stafford Springs Corp., from Vossburg, Miss., on or about July 8, 1927, and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Stafford Mineral Springs Water * * * The Stafford Mineral Springs and Hotel Co. Ltd. The Stafford Springs Co., Inc., Vossburg, Miss. A Natural Diuretic * * * Recommended for its Purity and Mineral Properties," (yellow label) "The Sediment * * * Oxide of Iron."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in violation of section 7, paragraph 6, of said act, in the case of food, in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraph 4, of said act, in the case of food, in that the statements, "Recommended for its purity * * * The sediment * * * is not objectionable from * * * a sanitary * * * standpoint," were false and misleading. It was further alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8, paragraph 3, as amended, of said act, in the case of drugs, in that the statements, "A Natural Diuretic Acting freely upon the kidneys. * * * (Water of Life)," borne on the label, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On February 15, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the marshal be authorized to remove the labels from the empty containers and deliver said containers to the Stafford Springs Corporation.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15553. Misbranding of Chi-Ches-Ters pills. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Packages of Diamond Brand Chi-Ches-Ters Pills. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 13208. I. S. No. 4224-t. S. No. C-2099.)

On August 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and